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Hongkong, 17th August, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.



Ex S.S. "ADEN"

We have Received our First Shipment of VEGETABLE & FLOWER SEEDS.

SEASON 1894-95.

The SEEDS will be OPENED OUT as soon as the weather sets fine, and in the meantime orders will be booked for execution in the sequence in which they are received as long as the supply lasts.

SEED LISTS

HINTS FOR GARDENING have been issued and may still be obtained on application.

Our Seeds are all tested before being put up in London. They are packed under our own Supervision, and the greatest care is exercised to insure protection in transit.

Sowings should be made in fine weather only and the remainder of the packets secured from damp, and kept in a dry place for repeat Sowings.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high-class Fertilizer for Pot Plants and for use in the Garden generally; it supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the Plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10 lbs. each...\$1.75
25 lbs. ...\$4.50
Directions for Use are given on the Label.

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LAWN MOWERS,
The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.
For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1894.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

BIRTHS.

At 44, Broadway, Shanghai, on the 19th of August, the wife of JAMES A. SCOTT, of a son.
On the 19th instant, at No. 7, Chaulong Road, Hongkong, Shanghai, the wife of Mr. ARTHUR WISE, of a son.

DEATH.

Died suddenly at sea on August 16th, of aneurism, J. C. THOMAS, aged 32, master of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamship *Tsuruga Maru*.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

INUNDATION IN INDIA.

LONDON, August 28th.
The Lake of Gona has burst its banks. All buildings between Gona and Hardwar have been destroyed, and an immense amount of damage done to property. No lives were lost.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

There has been a mass meeting in Hyde Park in favour of abolishing the House of Lords.

THE U. S. MINISTER TO CHINA.

Col. C. Denby has left Washington on his return journey to Peking.

(Social to N. C. Daily News.)

TWO GERMAN MISSIONARIES CAPTURED BY BANDITTI.

CHONG, 27th August, 4 a.m.
Two German Fathers of the Catholic Mission at Tsinghsien, southern Shantung, have been seized and are held to ransom by banditti whom the local authorities are unable to capture.

THE TYPHOON.

In his weather report to-day the Acting Director of the Observatory states:—On the 28th at 10.40 a.m. the depression has approached Hongkong. At 11 a.m. barometer steady. Moderate east to south-easterly winds. Weather showery and equally to fair.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The steamship *Galle*, with mails, &c., left Nagasaki for this port at 4 a.m. to-day.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamship *Empress of China* left Yokohama for Vancouver on Sunday morning last.

An old Hongkong athlete, Mr. A. P. Stokes, won the Champion Prize for swimming at the recent Shanghai Aquatic Sports.

It has been officially notified by wire from Tokyo that the Japanese Government does not regard rice as a contraband of war.

Mr. N. R. O'CONNOR, the British Minister, and Count Cassini, the Russian Minister, arrived at Chefoo on the 20th instant from Tientsin.

The British gun-vessel *Pescadore*, from Hongkong, and the Spanish cruiser *Don Juan de Austria*, from Manila, arrived at Shanghai on the 23rd inst.

A JAPANESE stowaway on board the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Ancona* was sent to goal for ten days at the Police Court this morning in default of paying a \$5 fine.

It isn't everybody knows that the discovery of the process of tinting white paper was the result of sheer carelessness on the part of the wife of an English paper-maker who accidentally dropped the "blue bag" into a vat of pulp.

THE China Navigation Co.'s Australian liner *Chingtu*, which has been undergoing repairs in dock at Shanghai necessitated by collision with the steamship *Pallas*, has been fitted with the electric light, and has 133 lamps. The work has been done to Lloyd's requirements in the remarkably quick time of fifteen days.

The band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock:—
Concert Overture, "Melissa".....Staindell Elliot.
Gavotte, "The Belle of Ireland".....Parry.
Selection, "The Merry Widow".....Strauss.
Valse, "Polka".....Strauss.
Selection, "The Merry Widow".....Strauss.
March, "The Merry Widow".....Strauss.

The British gunboat *Penguin* arrived at Shanghai from Yangtze ports on the 21st inst. to relieve the *Linnel*, which latter vessel left for Chefoo the following afternoon with \$50,000 on board to pay the men of the Squadron. From Chefoo the *Linnel* will proceed to Tientsin to join the French gunboat *Zion* and the German gunboat *Wolf* in protecting foreigners at that Settlement. The *Penguin* joins the *Admiral* at Chefoo.

We learn, says the *China Gazette* of August 22nd, that the Norwegian steamer *Arcturion*, which left Shanghai on Monday for Tientsin, was loaded with Cardiff coal, iron, steel, and other materials for the Formosa Arsenal. She also carried sixty "coolies," who were really soldiers from Nanking. We also learn on good authority that the small Norwegian steamer *Progress* has been chartered by the Arsenal authorities for \$4750 per month to run to Wei-hai-wei and other non-treaty ports in China or Formosa.

The foundation stone of the new French Consulate at Shanghai was laid on the evening of August 22nd by M. Dubail, Consul-General for France, in the presence of M. Orlo, President of the Municipal Council, Captain Richelieu, of the cruiser *Forfait*, M. Chollet, the architect of the building, and a numerous assembly of officials and merchants. After the ceremony the Consul-General, in a few appropriate remarks, thanked those present for their attendance, and hoped the new Consulate would inaugurate a new era of commercial prosperity in Shanghai and tend to help French subjects in their desire to extend civilization and maintain their influence in the Far East. *Vive la France! Vive la République Française!*

The Army correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* writes on the 20th inst.—"There is no stirring news here; the war so far has not made itself much felt, except in the rise of the prices for rice and coal. Japanese coal now costs \$18 per ton, and good Shanghai rice costs \$2.50 per picul. The steamer *Chongyang* called in here, and loaded about 400 tons of tea to be transhipped to the steamer *Empress of Japan*, which arrived here on the 14th, and left the same day for Foochow. On the 17th we had the steamship *Oolong* here; she loaded only 285 tons of tea for New York, but also took in some cargo for Singapore. At present no passengers are allowed to land, but there are thousands of them waiting here to leave for the Straits Settlements.

That eminent all-round article, solitary expert, C. E. F. R. I. B. A., F. S. I., etc., Mr. W. St. John Hancock has commenced a series of articles in our morning centenary on "Sanitation." We have no doubt that what Mr. Hancock actually knows practically on the important question of sanitation, added to what he has yet to learn, would make a valuable contribution to the current literature on the subject, and we only regret that extreme pressure both on our time and space precludes us from reviewing these articles. We note, however, that the experienced author promises to deal with house accommodation, overcrowding, and the *Typhoid*, *Respiratory*, *Ordinance*, confining his observations within the limits of a single article, and as these are matters of great public interest just now, we may find time to condense Mr. Hancock's views for the benefit of our readers, and make whatever comments they may appear to justify.

SHANGHAI native papers report that H. I. Yuan, Tatar General at Foochow, died on the 18th inst.

DR. STUBBEL, Consul-General for Germany at Shanghai, was a passenger for that port by the *Empress of India*.

THE "Old Volume" will discuss "The China-Japan War" at a meeting which will be held at the Mount Austin Hotel on Friday, at 9.15 p.m. The Castle in the air.

A CHINESE student, for having in his possession one of the illicit opium, sold a fine of \$10, instead of going to goal for a month, at the Magistrate's court this morning.

MR. TAMPLIN, late chief officer and one of the survivors of the ill-fated steamer *Kowching* arrived here in the *Surat* this morning, en route to London on leave of absence.

FOR carrying this passengers in excess of the regulation number, the master of the steamship *Shuwo* was fined \$30 by Mr. Hastings at the Police Court this morning.

It was rumored on the 22nd inst. among Chinese in Shanghai with connections in Korea that Mr. Otani, the Japanese representative at Seoul, had been shot at and killed by a Japanese officer.

THE China Merchants' steamer *Fushun*, which has been moved to the Commercial West Point since the 27th ult., is now anchored in the quarantine ground, near Stone-cutters' Island.

THE *N. C. Daily News* remarks that one of the results of the removal of the buoys on the Langshan crossing and other places has apparently been the stranding and sinking of a lorch on Centaur Shoal.

AN army of one hundred thousand men, from the Peking Field Force and the "King" corps, are reported to have encamped at South Park, Tanchow, San-ho and Tientsin as a special guard for the capital.

The death is reported in America on the 21st ult. of the Hon. P. F. Low, formerly Governor of California and one time Minister for the United States at Peking. The deceased statesman was 66 years of age.

A PICKED army of 40,000, or 20,000 men, the *Japan Gazette* learns, has been ordered to proceed from Hunan to Tientsin. They were to start on their long march last week and were to travel at the rate of 60 a day.

A CHINESE paper is responsible for the statement that a wealthy Gyeong merchant named Ho Fong has lent the Korean Government Tin 250,000, and other Gyeong merchants Tin 260,000 for the support of the army.

SA TUNG-A, husband of an Imperial Princess of the second grade and controller of the Peking Field Force, has petitioned the Throne to be permitted to take part in the operations in Korea, but so far the application has not been granted.

THE *Ancona*, which arrived here from Yokohama last evening, brought down Capt. Denny, five quarter-masters, nine natives in Pioneer's department, and fifty seamen of the old P. & O. liner *Gwalior*, which was lately sold to the Japanese.

TEN vessels of the Pelyang squadron left Yuku on the 15th inst. for carrying four vessels from the Kalping mines and the China Merchants' steamers *Touman* and *Chingtu* to Port Arthur. The *Touman* and *Chingtu* are said to have been loaded with munitions of war.

A SHANGHAI "AT" writes under date the 22nd instant:—"No griffin likely to be brought down from the North this season, owing to the Chinese military authorities having embargoed all the poles they can lay their hands on for cavalry and transport purposes."

THE Throne is reported to have given orders by edict to prepare 100,000 men from among the various Manchu Banners and native Pingelings to be formed into regiments for active service. They are to be stationed at the Southern Imperial Hunting Preserve at Tanchow (40 li from Peking), Sanho, and Tientsin. A Prince will command the entire division.

THE Emperor is said to have interrogated the Victory Li Hung-chang as to the fitness of his positions of Admiral Tso, Captain Liu Tai-tso, of the *Chenyuan*, and Captain Liu of the *Tingyuan*, in consequence of their not having attacked the Japanese fleet according to orders. This inquiry, it is alleged, has caused great consternation in official circles at Tientsin.

An alleged authority in whose information the *China Gazette* has confidence, asserts that the Victory at Nanking and the officials there are in great dread of a rebellion breaking out, and are taking extraordinary precautions to prevent any uprising. All the soldiers, according to this authority, are known to be in favour of such a movement.

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary of the 23rd inst. says:—"The Chinese still consider rice as contraband of war, and the Taisi has officially notified this. The P. & O. steamer *Yarra* brought up a quantity of rice from Saigon for Japan, and an endeavour was made by the Taisi to enforce its being landed at Wooming, but it was pointed out that it was ship ed at Saigon before the Taisi's notification was issued, and the rice was on the *Yarra*. Meanwhile Mr. Dubail has telegraphed to Paris to know if the French Government agree with the British Government in declining to allow rice to be considered contraband of war."

THE *Shanghai Mercury* states:—"Having heard the report that a large battle had been fought near Pingyang, and that both the Chinese and Japanese claimed a victory, we telegraphed to Tokyo, and received the following official Japanese report of the event, dated Tokyo, 23rd August:—"On the 17th instant a Japanese contingent picked out a Chinese troop of cavalry, the Japanese fell back on retreat with five wounded. We are expecting to hear news of a severe battle hourly." And on the strength of this official report our contemporary says that it "disposes of all the various rumours current in this Settlement for several days past to the effect that the Chinese had defeated an immensely superior army of Japanese and that the latter were in full retreat to Chongchun. These reports, and the truth as we now have it, but exemplify the small reliance to be given to Chinese accounts of a fray, and also their propensity to exaggerate upon the number of men engaged against them." We credited our colleagues of the *Mercury* with more sense than to be so easily gulled by such a transparent attempt on the part of the Japanese Government to hide the truth. There can be no doubt whatever that on two occasions since the engagement at Asan, the Japanese have suffered severe reverses; nor can there be any doubt that the Chinese reports of what has taken place in Korea, if not absolutely correct, have been far more reliable than the utter rubbish published by the native Japanese press."

"WEINERTZUNDFRIEDERSONEN" is the euphonious title of a company of Viennese vocalists and dancers now performing in London.

FOR the first time for many months past Arsenal Street was this morning closed to Public Works Department obstructions, the holes dug yesterday having been promptly filled in.

ITALY produces 23.4 per cent. of the wine of the world, Spain 23 per cent. and France 21.9 per cent. the three nations producing 63.1 per cent. the aggregate output, amounting to 3,370,000,000 gallons.

"PEOPLE who keep their houses dark for fear of the sunlight spreading their carpets and furniture have no idea of the disease-destriving influence of sunlight and air," says Dr. J. N. Newton of Cleveland, O. "Recent experiments made in the Pasteur Institute have shown that bacilli exposed to the sun and air were destroyed in two hours, while those exposed to the sun, the air being excluded, were alive after fifty hours of exposure." "Dr. Palermo of Naples made an interesting experiment with cholera bacilli. While he found those protected from the sun killed guinea pigs in eighteen hours, as usual, those exposed to the sun, although not killed, were rendered entirely harmless." "As to the influence of sun and air on bacilli, it was ascertained that the oxygen of the air had a marked effect in neutralizing the sun's rays, and that the bacteria suffered more from the sun's rays if the supply of oxygen was increased than if it was diminished. Certain liquids, too, which will undergo putrefaction in the dark, will remain sweet and free from bacteria when exposed to the sun's rays. Air and sun are nature's great purifiers."

THE *Daily Press* expresses the opinion that "when the Governor undertakes formally to express what he assumes to be the views of the community, courtesy would seem to demand that he should let the community know at the time what he has said." Our contemporary then points out that in the case of the telegram Sir William Robinson sent to the Prince of Wales on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of telegraphic communication with the Far East, we are left to learn from London papers five weeks after the event, the fact that any telegram had been sent, and its contents. All this is no doubt very true, but it must be remembered that the Prince's telegram was sent direct from the meeting, and the Imperial Institute and that, as an immediate reply to the telegram, his Excellency had no time or opportunity, even if he had so wished, to consult the public. The *Hongkong Telegraph* takes exception to yesterday's issue, because of its subject-matter, and the ridiculous and flattering assumptions based on no foundation whatever which its Excellency probably imagined would prove access to the nostrils of royalty.

THUS a correspondent to the *Sydney Bulletin*— Apropos the divided skirts: The back view of a woman in baggy pants is as handsome as the back view of an elephant.

If the Lord designed woman for trousers, how is it she looks so huge a joke in them? Provocative gave woman a head to hide her back, but these four who wear trousers shows no head—only brains.

Woman in dress often looks a triumph of Art over Nature: the woman in trousers looks a triumph of Nature over Art. "Now, most women," remarks the anatomist Velpeux, "look much better when dressed than when undressed." Trousers are a step in the direction of being undressed.

There are three things which pass our understanding—the love of a woman, her cruelty, and why she should ever want to wear trousers. For trousers on a woman are as out of place as the blue-ribbon on a cabman. And a woman in trousers loses even the virtue of a bad egg, for that has a good exterior.

Man can admire the nobleness of woman's soul and the lace on her skirt; what man could admire the nobleness of woman's soul and the baggy trousers of her trousers!

Now, aside these four things which a good woman may not give: Her religion, her honour, her lover, her petticoat. And the greatest of these is the petticoat.

It may be of interest at the present juncture, says our Shanghai morning contemporary, to give a few particulars concerning the leaders of the revolution in the army corps of the Chin. The force is divided into the army corps of the Fêngtien and Chihli. The Kiri army corps is commanded by the deputy Tatar General Wu, of Kiri, the Fêngtien by General Tso Pao-ku, a dashing cavalry officer and in chief command of the mounted troops of Fêngtien; while the Chihli army corps is divided into two divisions. The first division may be regarded as the Chin's own special corps, the men mostly coming from the native forces of Hoti, Ching, and the second division consists of eight-thirtieths of the Chinese hitherto garrisoning Siao-chun, Tientsin, called the "Sheng army corps" (also Anhui men) and is commanded by General Wei Ju-kuei. There is a third division belonging to the Chihli army corps which is now on its way to Pingliang, some 100 miles from the capital, called the "Sheng army corps" (also Anhui men) and is commanded by General Wei Ju-kuei. The third division is a relative of the redoubtable Liu Ming-chuan. All the Chihli troops are officered for the most part by old and experienced men who saw much service during the Taping, Nienchi, and Mohammedan rebellions. There are also with the force the troops from Yashan, under Generals Yeh and Nien.

A MATTER far more generally important to Russia than the wedding of the Czar, says a correspondent of the New York *Observer*, is the construction of the wonderful railway across the whole length of Siberia. All intelligent Russians are following the progress of this mighty undertaking with the keenest interest, and justly so. It will in time revolutionize the trade of the country, as well as open up a vast continent crammed full of every natural resource. With pardonable pride the publicists and prophets of the Russian press continue to pour out brilliant forecasts of what Siberia will be, and what Russia will be when they have the whole trade of the East diverted to their own ports, when China and Japan will cease to export their goods and English ships to transport their exports and will pour their riches through Siberia, when the superfluous export of the West will be used to feed the enormous coal fields of Siberia, and the forests and gold mines and fisheries, when great cities and smiling villages will take the place of the howling wilderness of the present utterly devoid of human habitation. Of course there are dream pictures belonging to the region of "maybe" but all the same there is rapid and solid progress being made. I hear that during the months of March and April over 200 miles (320 miles) of line were laid down and that nearly 500 miles more have been prepared for the late-layers since last autumn. Every ship of the Volunteer Fleet that leaves Odessa for the west coast of Siberia carries large stores of railway plant, as well as engineers and skilled artisans to relieve time-expired men. There can be no doubt that the Russians mean business in Siberia and that they are sparing neither men nor money in this wonderful enterprise.

THE British steamer *Glenash*, which arrived here to-day from London, reports that she encountered a heavy snowstorm in the Red Sea.

THOMAS ALEXANDER McDUFFIE, steward-in-charge of the P. & O. Co's steamer *Surat*, missed his footing when attempting to get into a basket at the Associated Wharves, Shanghai, Tuesday night August 22nd, fell into the river and was drowned. At a Court-martial held on the 23rd inst., a verdict of "accidentally drowned" was returned.

It is stated that in addition to the 11s. 6,000,000 already sent by the Board of Revenue to the Victory Li at Tientsin for war expenses, last month, his Excellency has since memorialised the Throne for another Tls. 2,000,000. Although the Board of Revenue has not yet sent this last named sum, the *Empress Dowager* has, it is reported, ordered Tls. 12,000,000 to be set aside and at the disposal of Li Hung-chang at any time.

WHAT to call the present war is a difficulty that may have presented itself to all writers, says the *Yokan Mail*. "The China-Japan War" is clumsy; "the Sino-Japanese War" is pedantic; "the Japonico-Chinese War" is impossible. Were it permissible to construct a compound out of the dignified language used by his august Majesty the Emperor of China and the slang of the Tokyo streets, we might say "the war of the Pigmies and the Pigstalls," which would at least be alliterative.

THE *Shanghai Mercury's* Ningpo correspondent writes on the 21st inst.:—"On arrival of the steamer *Monong* on last Sunday morning at Chihai, a Japanese spy dressed as a Buddhist priest was arrested by the Chinese officials. He was brought here yesterday to be questioned by the Nippon Club. Yesterday afternoon, while the *Monong* was at Yangsan, she was boarded by a number of pirates who plundered her of sugar-candy, soap, kerosene oil, liquor, clothing of the crew, and about \$100. The *Monong* is reported to have been flying the French flag when she was attacked, and the pirates were disguised as war junkies. The boat was frightfully hot and rain is badly wanted, as all our wells and canals are nearly dry. The officials are praying for rain, and have prohibited the killing of pigs."

"STRAY SHOT" writes from Newchwang to the *Shanghai Mercury* under date August 19th:—"News reached us here about four days ago, that a party of Chinese soldiers, in passing through Liao-yang, attacked Mr. Wylie, of the Scotch Presbyterian Mission, in the street of that town, and had murdered him in such a dreadful manner that he was left for dead. His jaw was broken and his body was a mass of bruises; stabs had also been inflicted, and his wounds were considered hopeless from the beginning. Intelligence reached us yesterday that the unfortunate gentleman had succumbed to his injuries. Although proclamations are posted up everywhere, warning the Chinese not to molest foreigners, and that the war was only against the Japanese, yet the ignorant populace, further inland, are unable to distinguish between Japanese and other foreigners. So to this ignorance the above-mentioned occurrence is attributed. The body of the victim of this atrocity is being conveyed to Newchwang for interment. The British residents here have petitioned the British Minister at Peking, through Mr. Bullock, our Consul, for a gun-boat to be stationed here during the present disturbances. The steamer *Chingtu* arrived here yesterday; after discharging field guns and other munitions of war she left for Tientsin to-day. War-drum and war-whoop rumours about the war reach us daily, but they are of such a contradictory nature that no reliance is placed upon them."

THE following official reports, specially called for by his Excellency the Governor in consequence of his reading article which appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of Wednesday, August 22nd, have been forwarded to us by the Government for publication. We shall take an early opportunity of fairly criticising the defence made by the officers of the Public Works Department for a state of affairs, as regards the condition of the streets and roads under their charge, which for many months have been unanimously condemned by the community as a disgrace to a British colony.

THE ROADS OF THE COLONY.

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary.
Sir,—There is some ground for complaint by any one unacquainted with the facts. In the first place, some of the trenches were open and the heave of earth lying about during the time of the plague owing to the impossibility of procuring cranes to carry on the work. In the second place, a great deal of rock has been met with in excavating the trenches in Arsenal Street and east of Ship Street. In Arsenal Street the depth of rock which had to be excavated was 17 feet. The rock was one of the kinds most difficult to blast, especially in a narrow trench, and moreover great care had to be exercised in blasting, owing to the risk of damaging the houses.

The operations are now proceeding systematically, though there is still some difficulty in procuring cranes, and there is no longer any ground for complaint. It is impossible to carry on work of this nature without causing inconvenience to those using the roads, but the inconvenience is being reduced as much as possible.

WILLIAM CHATHAM,
Acting Director Public Works,
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1894.

Sir,—In accordance with your instructions I have the honour to report upon the condition of Queen's Road from the Hongkong Club eastwards, having regard to the statements made in the leading article of the *Hongkong Telegraph* dated the 22nd inst.

1. The road between the Club and the nullah immediately east of the Murray Barracks has not been recently disturbed, and is at the present time in very good repair.

2. As you are aware the sewerage and drainage of the eastern district were commenced during the current year, and Queen's Road east of the Murray Barracks has been opened and broken up for the purpose of laying drains and sewers under the supervision of Mr. Crook, who therefore can furnish you with full particulars of this work.

3. The surface of the road where not opened and broken up for drainage and sewerage works is in excellent order, it was only recently macadamised (within the past three years). Prior to that time very little metal had been put on the road, consequently it was covered with mud in wet weather and with dust in dry weather.

4. It is well known that a long time it takes to heal the broken surface of macadamised roads. After the trench or opening is filled up, constant and careful attention is required for months before the surface is brought to its original condition, it has to be picked up many times, re-levelled and re-metalled. The trenches in Queen's Road east are now undergoing this process, and it is quite volumes for the capabilities and energy of the staff of this Department, and considering the extent to which our streets and roads had to be opened and broken up for sewerage, drainage, and water supply works, the state of the roads throughout the city are in such excellent repair, and compare more than

favourably with similarly constructed streets under similar conditions in England.

6. I am glad to be able to state to contradict the statement that there has been any want of attention on the part of this Department in this matter or that it is "inadequate to keep in good order the thoroughfares of our city." On the contrary, upon careful investigation it will be found that more care and supervision are bestowed upon our roads and street surfaces than in most towns in England where macadamised streets prevail.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. P. TOOKER,
Executive Engineer,
Public Works Department.

August 24th, 1894.

Public Works Department,
Hongkong, August 24th, 1894.

Sir,—I have the honour to hand you the following report in regard to the article which appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of the 22nd inst. concerning the condition of the roads in the eastern district of the city.

1. The trenches in Queen's Road between Arsenal Street and Murray Barracks nullah were opened in January last and with the exception of one or two short lengths they were completed during February. It was not necessary, however, afterwards to open a trench and lay 70 yards of drain to provide for the storm water, opposite the Commissariat Buildings; this trench was open for about a fortnight.

2. No trenches have been opened between the Hongkong Club and Murray Barracks nullah since the storm water drain was constructed in Ice House Street about 3 years ago, and this portion is more than one half of the distance given in the article.

3. The only streets other than the Queen's Road, Praya, and Arsenal Street, which have at present been opened for sewerage works are Ship Street, St. Francis Street and some side streets south of the Wanchai market; none of these latter streets were open for any length of time and with the exception of a portion of Ship Street they are very little used as public thoroughfares.

4. The trenches in Queen's Road east of Ship Street were open for some time as shoulders were met with along the whole line as far as Spring Gardens Lane, and there are still a few openings in this portion of the road for the purpose of making connections to the new sewers. I hope, however, to complete the sewerage works in the Queen's Road next week.

5. At no time has the "avenue" Road east been practically blocked up so far as vehicular traffic is concerned, but there has also been room for two "rickshas" to pass one another at any point.

6. Every endeavour has been made to push on the sewerage works in the eastern district of the city which are undoubtedly an inconvenience to the public, and these works would have been completed a month ago but for the Plague epidemic which practically stopped all engineering works throughout the colony.

7. I trust the foregoing examination will be found satisfactory, but I would point out that there still remains a considerable quantity of work to be done in the Wanchai district which will necessitate the opening up of Wanchai Road and of all the roads east of Ship Street between the Praya and Queen's Road, and the Praya itself has yet to be opened east of Ship Street.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed)

fleet with five new vessels (one of them a large cargo boat specially designed for the Java sugar trade); the China Merchants have a new vessel on the stocks at home; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have, as is well known, recently added a dozen large steamers to their fleet of cargo and passenger vessels, and, if report be true, the number of French, German, Danish and Norwegian vessels engaged in the coasting trade will be largely increased in the course of the next few months.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

The following notes appear in the N. C. Daily News of August 25th:—
Information has reached Shanghai that the Japanese fleet has been seen conveying a number of transports at the mouth of the Tatum River, landing the troops, which, being unable to make their way overland, have been sent by sea to attack the Chinese at Pingyang.

A Chefoo telegram to the Hupao at 4.30 p.m. on August 24th stated that a letter has been received from Chemulpo to the effect that fifteen Japanese men-of-war, including three ironclads, arrived at the Tatum River on the 18th instant and loaded some 6,000 men. This force at once proceeded inland, but before they had got half-way a thousand Chinese cavalry suddenly attacked them, dividing them into two, while a battery of horse artillery fired from an eminence near by and made considerable havoc. The Japanese retreated to the seashore, and the fleet, firing their big guns, prevented further pursuit. The Chinese lost between five hundred and thirty-four dead bodies of the enemy scattered along the shore.

A telegram from Tientsin states that a telegram from Pingyang has been received to the effect that on the 18th, 19th and 20th instant, the Chinese troops at Pingyang, or rather Chungpin, fifteen miles south of the former city, were reinforced by successive divisions from China, amounting in all to ten thousand men. This has enabled the army to win the last few days, the Chinese are reported to be in excellent spirits, and the cavalry has been scouring the country round about every day, bringing in a number of Japanese stragglers, who have all been despatched. No less than a hundred such stragglers have been captured since the Chinese army arrived at Pingyang.

THE "KOWSHING" CATASTROPHE.

CHINESE OFFICIAL ENQUIRY.

FURTHER DETAILS FROM VON HANNEKEN.

The following is a full report of the answers given by Mr. von Hanneken in the cross-examination which followed the reading of his written statement (already published in this journal) respecting the sinking of the steamship *Kowshing*. The official report, dated last night, reads as follows:—

Mr. von Hanneken was then invited to confirm the above, which he did, adding that with regard to the salute which had been offered by the Japanese man-of-war, he had not actually seen the flag dipped, but that while he was watching the movements of the *Tsushima* the 2nd officer informed him that the Japanese man-of-war had dipped her flag.

Witness was then questioned as to many details, and gave the following information:—
Not a single shot was fired from the *Kowshing* until the *Tsushima* fired the first shot. The Japanese boarded the *Kowshing* the first time, he had succeeded in persuading the troops that absolute quiescence was essential, and by the time the officers reached the deck he did not think there was a rifle or a sword to be seen, for the soldiers had all gone below, and only a few commanders were on deck. During the parley magnificent discipline was maintained.

When the Japanese returned for the second interview, he called Captain Galworthy to the gangway as a witness to what was said. A junior Japanese officer took notes in a book and acted as interpreter, and he (witness) questioned him closely as to whether they quite understood what he said.

The Japanese were very incredulous as to the nationality of the *Kowshing*, and the chief officer, Mr. Tampion, spoke to him as he was going to the Captain's cabin with a tin box containing the ship's papers, and remarked that the *Kowshing* was well known all over the coast of China.

He had no reason to suppose that the Japanese had any animus against him personally, and he volunteered an explanation to them of his presence on board.

He had heard no indications of any firing before, but while he was watching the *Tsushima* he saw some small clouds in the distance, which might have been smoke clouds from gun firing. Captain Galworthy examined them through his glass and thought they were fog.

He was astonished at the slow progress made by the first torpedo fired, and thought it very probable that it missed the ship and that it was a second one which struck her.

As soon as the Japanese opened fire the Chinese soldiers rushed to the four small mountain guns which had been stored on deck (the other 8 being below) on the starboard side, brought them across to the port side and began firing at the *Nantua* with them as well as with their rifles. They had no chance of hitting her, but fired in desperation.

The Japanese fired with shell from both large and small guns. He thought they also used armoured shell (without fuse), he had seen pieces of shell extracted from wounded soldiers by the Doctor of the *Utsa*, who had them still. All the masted guns fired shell.

He was personally convinced that the Japanese all along intended to fire, and tried to persuade Captain Galworthy of this, as well as to at least make preparations to slip his cable, but the latter had implicitly believed in the efficacy of the British flag to protect his ship from attack, and said that his Engineers would not stay below. His object in trying to induce them to run on the island was to save more life, if possible, as the ship must be lost in any case, although she might have escaped the torpedo. The ship's hull was strong enough to stand many shot and shell.

After the torpedo took effect the *Kowshing* might have borne above water for three quarters of an hour. She first heeled over to port, and her stern sank, leaving her bow high in the air. On to this, and the masts and the anchor bit the soldiers and crew crowded. Then she got on to an even keel and sank. The Japanese continued to fire at her all the time, and at the people on her. He and hundreds of others were swimming in a sea of bullets.

When he was in the water he saw the boat lowered from the *Nantua*, loaded to the gunwale with armed men, and wondered what they were going to do. He saw them fire at the men in the water, but saw no clubbing. The *Nantua* had dropped astern of the *Kowshing*, and as the current was carrying the swimmers in the

same direction, it was possible that those on the latter hit their comrades while trying to fire at the Japanese.

He last saw the masts of the *Kowshing* about 10 feet out of water some 3 or 4 hours after he had got into the water and just as he reached the island. He saw Captain Galworthy, who was swimming in the water, and spoke adjusting his life-belt in a very strong way; and he also saw the first officer, Tampion, with a life-belt; he had no life belt himself.

When he reached the island he found 11 of the crew who had cut away a ship's boat from the davits as the vessel sank. They had one blue light and a life-belt with them. There were 6 sailors, 2 firemen and 5 soldiers. During the night many drifted to the island upon oars and wreckage, some so badly wounded that they were unable to reach the island at all. He collected in the morning some 154 men, including 14 of the crew. The loss of a small junk picked up 15 men and a quarter-master and took them off, he did not know where. He had 109 men with him when he got to Chemulpo, and an official sent back at his request and fetched some 40 more. In all about 270 were saved.

He estimated the number of men on board (from memory, as he lost his note-book) to be 1,200, made up as follows:—

Yi Shang Ying, 3 companies = 300 men, with 90 camp followers;
Lien Chün Tiao Ying, 5 companies = 500 men, with 160 camp followers;
Chün Ping Ying, 1 company = 100 men, with about 10 camp followers;
and Pei-tang Shui Li Ying, about 40 men—of 400 soldiers and 250 followers = 220 men; 1 foreign passenger with 3 servants, 2 other foreigners (Captain, 3 Officers and 3 Engineers); 4 Quarter-masters and 70 crew and Comptroller's staff; 85 in all.

Of the men saved he took to Chemulpo 199, of whom 12 were badly wounded—12 (including the wounded) were with him in the *Utsa* and the rest he arranged, at Chefoo for the *Porpoise* to fetch afterwards; 16 were in a junk as already stated, and 45 more were rescued by the *Lion* and had already reached Tientsin.

On arrival at Chemulpo, on the 28th at noon, the commander of the *Utsa* signalled to the *Archer* (Captain Rogers) that witness was on board. Captain Rogers told him that he had seen the wreck of the *Kowshing*, had stood by the islands and blown his siren, but had seen nobody. Soon afterwards a small Japanese gunboat came to him and Captain Rogers called upon her Captain for an explanation. The latter said that the troops on the *Kowshing* had fired at the *Nantua* boat first. He also said that the *Nantua*'s boat picked up the Captain, two officers and one Quarter-master of the *Kowshing*. Mr. von Hanneken was of opinion that it was very probable that these men had been taken to Japan, as he got all foreign witnesses out of the way. He saw no foreigner's body.

On arrival at Tientsin he wrote at once to Mr. O'Connor suggesting that full particulars should be sent to the British Minister in Tokyo. Having signed his statement to his written statement, which was duly witnessed by Mr. Deiring and Tantai Lo Feng-shih, the proceedings terminated.

E. GORDON LOWDER.

Clerk of the Court.

There were present:—
Mr. G. DETRING, Commissioner of Customs, Co-Presidents.
Tantai Lo Feng-shih, Co-Presidents.
Messrs. TENNEY, THOMSON (Times' Correspondent) and Mr. von HANNEKEN.

WAR NOTES FROM TAKU.

A nautical correspondent writes to the N. C. Daily News from Taku under date August the 17th, mentioning the panic-inspired measures taken at the mouth of the Peiho on receipt of the news of the Japanese fleet being in the neighbourhood. The Chinese had been busy putting down submarine mines between the forts and the bar, and on the 14th the *Felching*, in avoiding a field of mines, got badly ashore on the north bank. The search lights were being worked from the forts all night, though six miles is the nearest that a 20-foot draught ship can approach the forts.

For many days one or two trains a day have passed Tongku on route for Shan-hai-kuan, where a large force is concentrating. They appear to be of a better class than the men sent to Korea, having a finer physique and being better clothed and armed. They travel in open trucks, as third-class passengers were made to do on English railways forty years or so ago, every train having about three trucks of mules, ten of soldiers, and one covered wagon with the ammunition. The men are quite contented and happy, and the utmost good humour seems to prevail. Certainly, says our correspondent, the Chinese soldier has many good points, being patient and contented with little, and a fine army could be raised in this country, if the men were only properly drilled, armed, and led, and also treated with justice.

On the 17th the Pelyang squadron arrived at Taku, consisting of the *Tsuyuen*, *Chinyuen*, *Chinyuen*, *Chinyuen*, *Yungwei* and *Chao-yuen*, *King-yuen*, *Lai-yuen*, *Ping-yuen*, a Foochow-built torpedo-catcher of the *Kuang-yi* class. They were all shipped down to lower masts and bowsprit only.

Our correspondent writes again on the 18th, and says that at 2 p.m. on the 17th the Pelyang squadron got under way, and steamed to the N.E. in double column line ahead. They proceeded towards the mouth of the Peiho river some ten or twelve miles, then turned 16 points outwards and came back to the Taku Bar and anchored at 5 p.m. Three "Plog" boats, loaded with coal, came out from Tongku at high water and joined the squadron, while with the same time tide the *Chinyuen* and *Toonan* came out of the river, and proceeded towards Shan-hai-kuan. The squadron lay at the Bar all night, and on the morning of the 18th steamed slowly down the Gulf in single column line ahead, the three "Plog" boats being with them. The squadron arrived at Port Arthur at daylight on the 19th. At Wei-hai-wei there were only two gunboats of the *Chün* class, and there was no sign of any Japanese vessel in the Gulf. The British men-of-war *Albatross*, *Murphy*, *Severn*, and *Undaunted* were at Chefoo on the 20th, and the Russian man-of-war *Kordat*. The *Confusion* was at torpedo practice off Cape Cod.

NEWS FROM THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Co.'s steamship *Empress of India*, Capt. Marshall, with the Canadian mails of August 6th, arrived from Vancouver, via Japanese ports of call and Shanghai, early this afternoon. We are indebted to our Vancouver exchanges for the following telegram:—

QUEBEC, August 27th. The *Vigilant*'s gallies were satisfactorily repaired last night, and the yacht left for Penzance. The mainmast of the boat must be altered or a new one procured before the boat will be in proper trim. With this change the captain believes the *Vigilant* will retrieve her lost laurels.

LONDON, July 27th.

The *Britannia*, *Vigilant* and *Satanita* are among the yachts in the race at to-morrow's regatta at Penzance.

Wreckage washed ashore at Whitby, England, to-day, affords ground for the assumption that two vessels collided during the night.

In the House of Lords Lord Rosebery formally moved the second reading of the Budget Bill. The Duke of Devonshire said that he would have liked to move an amendment to the bill, but he could not allow it to pass without endeavoring to obtain from the Government some information as to what they expected to get from a measure which sought to impoverish the rich while increasing the burdens of those depending upon them. The Duke of Argyll contended that the Bill had the same right to amend money bills as to alter any other bills that had passed the House of Commons. He proceeded to attack the bill as a tax on capital instead of income, and was therefore unjust to the capitalist and landlord, and would tend to bring about general financial disorder. Lord Herschell said he had never doubted that the Lords could reject money bills; but that the Lords had not been exercised in two centuries, and it was a question whether it was constitutional. The consequence of exercising the right to alter money bills at this time might be more serious to the Peers than any effect that the measure itself could have. The bill then passed its second reading without division.

PARIS, July 27th.

Deputies Clemenceau and Dechaenou fought a duel with words to-day. Clemenceau pierced the cheek of his antagonist. The wound is painful.

TOULON, July 27th.

The torpedo-boat *Audaceux* was badly damaged in collision with a corvette to-day. It was found necessary to beach her to keep her from sinking.

BELGRADE, July 27th.

Earthquakes have occurred in parts of Bulgaria. In Varna a number of persons were killed.

PENZANCE, July 28th.

In a light south-east wind with weather fine, the *Vigilant*, *Britannia* and *Corvette* started on the 26th inst. to-day. It was thought that the *Satanita* would start also, but she was not in trim. The prizes in to-day's contest are \$300 and a silver cup for the winner and \$75 for the second boat. The course was an open one of three leagues, and had to be sailed over twice. The *Corvette* was first over the line, followed by the *Britannia*, which crossed eight seconds ahead of the *Vigilant*. The *Corvette* is allowed 35 minutes 8 seconds time allowance. As the start of a collision between the *Vigilant* and *Britannia* was narrowly averted, the *Vigilant* gained the *Britannia*. The latter steadily gained in the light breeze, and was nearly three minutes ahead at the second mark. The *Vigilant* reduced this in the next leg, to two minutes and eight seconds. The *Britannia*, however, maintained her lead, and finally won, the time at the finish being: *Britannia*, 4h. 19m. 27s.; *Vigilant*, 4h. 24m. 40s.

LONDON, July 28th.

The Dutch steamer *Caster* was sunk off Sandgate last night in collision with the German steamer *Ernst*. The crew were saved. The wreckage which came ashore at Whitby yesterday was from the steamer *Hetty*, sunk in collision with the steamer *Yohannan*. The crew were saved.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 30th.

The Dibbs Ministry has resigned in consequence of a dispute in the Government as to the appointment to the Legislative Council. A Cabinet is being formed by the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Reid.

LONDON, July 31st.

The Government is informed that the British schooner *Meyer* has been boarded and plundered by ruffians off the Island of Penon.

A man named Sidney Bennett, describing himself as a lawyer, attempted to shoot a young lady named Andrews, with whom he was deeply in love. Owing to his poor aim the woman escaped unhurt. Bennett then attempted suicide, by flinging a dangerous wound.

MADRID, July 31st.

Advices received state that the Spanish routed the Malay rebels at Mindanao on June 24th, killing 250.

The Government has ordered stringent precautions against the introduction of cholera from Marseilles, where it is reported to be epidemic.

NEW YORK, August 1st.

Pugilist Corbett arrived on the *Maple* to-day. A delegation in a tug went down the bay to welcome him, and he was fully 3,000 of his admirers at the dock when the vessel arrived, and they fairly mobbed him, trying to shake his hand. He was driven at once to his new home on 88th street. He declared that it was the realization of his life to meet Jackson, and he would fight Jackson if the latter wanted to.

The steamer *Maple* is reported running down and sinking the fishing schooner *Antelope* off the Banks on Monday. One of the schooner's crew was drowned, the others were rescued, but one died of the injuries sustained in the collision.

An anarchist Brenner, awaiting trial for assault in the Raymond Street gang, Brooklyn, hanged himself in his cell to-day.

NEWCHWANG NOTES.

MURDER OF THE REV. JAMES WYLLIE BY CHINESE SOLDIERS.

Under date, August 20th, a correspondent writes from Newchwang to the N. C. Daily News as follows:—

On the 10th inst., at Liao-yang, a town on this river, 50 miles above this port, soldiers, en route for Korea from Tientsin, attacked the Rev. James Wyllie, a member of the Scotch Presbyterian Mission, with knives and sticks. After cutting him about the head and face and beating him with sticks, they left him lying on his ground in the public roadway, where his colleagues found him unconscious and bleeding from his wounds. His lower jaw was broken in two places, double compound fracture in the correct description, I believe, and teeth were knocked out of both jaws. He had several wounds about the head and face, amongst others a deep scalp wound and one across the ear. These wounds, however, were not so serious as the injuries he had received to the brain, caused by blows or kicks or both. Dr. Gray at one time had hopes he might recover, as he tried to speak, but soon relapsed into complete unconsciousness, and gradually sinking died at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst. The attack was entirely unprovoked. Mr. Wyllie, who was a quiet, inoffensive and kind gentleman, was walking quietly along the street when he was attacked. We expect his body to arrive to-day.

The above is a short account of an outrage likely to be repeated during the next few months. The higher native authorities, we are told, are acting energetically in the matter. The local magistrate demanded from the officer in charge of the regiment, the surrender of the guilty soldiers. This was refused, and one is surprised, for had the officer dared to comply with any such demand, he would in all probability have been the next victim. There is a rumour to the effect that this officer is to lose his head; but we trust, if he is innocent, that the guilty parties will alone suffer the extreme penalty.

The British residents here have taken the necessary steps to draw the attention of the authorities to the criminal position of foreigners at

the present time, and to the certainly dangerous one in the winter.

The grounds for claiming protection are:—
1.—The war is tending to Northern China and before long may reach their very doors.

2.—They have most to fear from native soldiers, who in these northern districts are especially excited by the murder of their comrades on board the *Chungking*, as evidenced by their attack on the *Chungking* and the murder of Mr. Wyllie. If soldiers do such deeds when on duty or en route for the seat of war, what may be expected from them when they return defeated or as deserters in distress?

3.—This port is on the high road from Korea to Tientsin, and is the nearest port to the borders of Korea for embarkation to the other ports. Already Chinese, driven out of Korea, and deserters from the army in Korea, have arrived here, giving harrowing accounts of their treatment by the Japanese.

4.—To make matters worse the recent severe frost will cause great poverty and distress in these districts, which means that numbers of poverty-stricken and lawless characters will be here during the winter.

5.—The climax would be reached if the Japanese blockaded the Gulf of Pechili, and trade to and from this port should consequently be stopped. The thousands of orphans and boatmen employed in the bean trade would be deprived of their "rice." What would they do?

We feel sure that Admiral Fremantle will use our aid and determination for protection. The difficulties of docking a gunboat can be easily overcome. It has been successfully done before, and can be again.

News has reached us that the Japanese are winning all before them in Korea, and are driving the Chinese back into Manchuria. We sincerely hope the news is not true, as if the Japanese are so easily successful, we shall need our own arms and ammunition for protection.

We are hoping that the British Government can and will make the *Kowshing* affair a lever for insisting on peace, but alas! our hopes are based on very slender grounds.

CHEFOO.

CHEFOO, August 20th.

Last Tuesday morning ten ships belonging to the Pelyang squadron passed Chefoo bound for Taku, at which place they are still lying.

Of the Japanese fleet nothing more has been seen or heard; rumour says that they have gone home to their wives and children and to their parents, or possibly making a dash for Peking. In either case our position would not be an enviable one.

We are hoping that the British Government can and will make the *Kowshing* affair a lever for insisting on peace, but alas! our hopes are based on very slender grounds.

A few numbers of a Shanghai paper had the rumour that a torpedo fired by the *Tsushima* in her late engagement had afterwards been picked up and found empty. We are in a position to contradict this statement, having spoken to Mr. W. Fleischer, who declares that all torpedoes on that ship have been charged by him personally.

We have again been very pleasantly entertained by one of H. B. M.'s ships. This time it was Admiral Fremantle and the Admiral and officers of the *Centurion*, who invited the Chefoo residents and visitors to witness a performance which was given on board last Tuesday night. It can well be imagined that only few failed to accept this kind invitation, especially as the evening was favoured with splendid weather. The ample and well assorted programme was carried out very successfully, and during the whole evening refreshments were handed round. Great credit is due to the Managing Committee and the performers. At midnight when the *Flower* left with the last gun, the usual cheers and "tigers" were flying altho and thither and all left with the feeling of having spent a most enjoyable evening.

If circumstances will allow it, Admiral Fremantle intends to hold the Annual Naval Regatta in Chefoo. We all hope that nothing will happen to hinder his intentions from being carried out.—*Chefoo Express*.

HEALTH HINTS.

Hot water is one of our best remedial agents. Inflamed parts will subside under the continual poulticing of real hot water.

A sponge dipped into the hot water and passed over the brow for ten minutes helps nervous headache.

A hot bath on going to bed, even in the nights of summer, is a better reliever of insomnia than many drugs.

The three great requisites to healthy, and hence happy, living are good air, good water and good nature.

You should whitewash the walls of your cellar every year if you wish to keep it pure and healthy.

Very hot water, as we all know, is a prompt checker of bleeding, and besides, if it is clean, as it should be, it is also a sterilizing wash.

It is a good plan to have a pall of water containing a handful of hay, if placed in a room where there has been smoking, will absorb all the odour of the tobacco.

A noted physician says that the most prolific cause of woman's nervous diseases, hysterics, spinal diseases and sick head-aches, is high-heeled boots.

A burglar comes forward with a remedy for sneezing. He says:—"Close your eyes and open your mouth; keep opening and shutting your mouth till the desire to sneeze has stopped."

If a child has sore eyes, wash a sponge out of warm water containing a pinch of salt and tickle a stream on the inflamed lids, letting the water run toward the nose. As there is the danger of contagion the drying-towel should not be used by others.

People not little accustomed to drinking water are liable to have the waste products formed faster than they are removed. Any obstruction to the free working of natural laws at once produces disease, which, if once firmly seated, requires both time and money to cure.

People accustomed to rise in the morning weak and languid will find the cause in the imperfect secretion of wastes, which many times may be remedied by drinking a full tumbler of water before rising. This very materialy assists in the process during the night, and leaves the tissues fresh and strong, ready for the active work of the day.

A physician, in a recent newspaper article, points out that fat people endure most kinds of illness much better than thin people, because they have an extra amount of nutriment stored away in their tissues to support them during the attack. Moreover, there are many other considerations for persons of abundant flesh. They are generally optimists by nature, genial and jolly companions, whose society is universally preferred to that of people with angular frames and peculiar dispositions.

Dr. C. W. de Lacy Evans, Surgeon to St. Saviour's Hospital, London, has attacked the question of oblige from a new point of vantage. He takes up the last resignation by others that

in old age the body differs materially from youth in actions, sensibility, function and composition. The active, fluid, sensitive and elastic body of youth gradually gives place to induration, ossification, rigidity and decrepitude, which terminates in natural death. The most marked feature in old age is that a fibrous, gelatinous and earthy deposit has taken place in the system, the latter being chiefly composed of phosphate and carbonate of lime, with small quantities of sulphate of lime, magnesia and traces of other earths.

CONSUMPTION, Wasting Diseases, and General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh, the other giving nerve power and acting as a tonic to the digestion and entire system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. "Scott's Emulsion" is perfectly palatable, and is easily digested even by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil. Any Chemist can supply it. Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—Chan A Fook, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—(Advt.)

Today's Advertisements.

"WARRACK" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. THE Steamship.

"LENNOX," Captain Warrack, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 29th instant, at 5 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1894. [889]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship.

"NAMO," Captain Harris, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1894. [922]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. THE Steamship.

"FLINTSHIRE," Dwyer, Commander, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1894. [923]

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS BY THE ACTING COMMANDANT.

No. 94—PRIZES.—The following have already been offered:—

1.—By His Excellency Major-General G. DIGBY BARKER, C.B.

GENERAL BARKER'S CUP is given to be shot for by teams of eight men representing the Field Battery, "A" Company Maxim Gun Corps, and any other Company or Companies of the Maxim Gun Corps similarly constituted which may be raised before the ensuing Annual Carbine Competition. The Cup to become the property of the Champion Unit represented by the winning team.

2.—By His Excellency Sir W. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong, Honorary Colonel of the Corps, and by the Acting Commandant.—To the Non-Commissioned Officer or Gunner of the Field Battery and Machine Gun Company respectively, who shall attend the greatest number of Parades between the 1st September, 1894, and the 31st March, 1895.—A SILVER CUP EACH.

The Annual Course of Target Practice (Trained Volunteers) to count as 2 parades, but attendance at the range for practice or instruction will not be reckoned. If at any time for the convenience of members 3 drills of the same kind are ordered in the same day 1 only will be counted. Such orders will be marked with an asterisk.

Ties to be decided by the performance at the Annual Course of Musketry.

No. 95.—DRILLS.—Squad Drills will be held during September as follows:—

FIELD BATTERY at Headquarters on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS.

AI KOWLOON DOCK on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY at Headquarters on the 4th, 6th, 12th, 14th, 18th, 20th, 24th and 26th, at 6 P.M.

No.

